

The Times-Dispatch

DAILY WEEKLY-SUNDAY.

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THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1910.

THOUSANDS OF US.

The census enumerators will close their work to-day. There will be many disappointments in some of the towns to the South of us, and there will be some disappointment here if the population of Richmond did not exceed, say, anywhere from 120,000 to 140,000.

It was not possible, of course, within the time allotted to the work of enumeration, to make an absolutely complete list of all the people living in a great city like this. In the first place, there were not enough enumerators, and, in the second place, there are more people here than could be counted, where we shall be disappointed if the enumerators do not reach the minimum we have indicated, and we shall not feel at all dattered if they shall find that there are really as many as 140,000 of us, and still they come.

The enumerators here have been careful not to take anybody who is not actually living in Richmond, preferring not to adopt the circulation affidavit method that may have been adopted in Houston, Texas, for all that we know or care, or the policy of taking the "transients" at the hotels, as is said to have been done in a Georgia town which shall not be named.

We know that we have more people in Richmond than there could possibly be in any other town of its size in the country; we see them every day, and they are, moreover, better looking than any other people of like number and opportunities.

It would be just as well, however, to make as good a showing in the census as may be wholly convenient, and the first thing the careful and well-meaning citizen should do this morning is to find out from the nearest enumerator whether or not he has not been missed, he and his son and his son's son and all and singular of all the families whatever their name or names, and their connections. The question you should ask yourself this morning at breakfast or on the way down town or up town or across town or out of town, is: Have I been taken for the census? This is the last day of the official counting.

WEAKENING THE LIQUOR.

Not to let the Colonel think he is the only man who can make a sensation, the Kaiser has been aroused into activity and has raised such a stir as the German Empire has not seen in a year. His loyal people are divided into two camps—for the Kaiser, and against the Kaiser—and those who applaud him are drawing forth anathemas from those who think the Kaiser was wrong. From the Baltic to Bavaria and from Danzig to Lorraine, Germans are discussing the Kaiser's latest utterances, as warmly as though he had abolished the Reichstag or overthrown the Bundesrat.

The reason for this is that the Emperor has attacked a great German institution. In other words, he has come out against beer-drinking, and has advised a student at one of the German Universities that the use of malt liquor as a beverage is most injurious. The Kaiser says that the Germans are falling behind Englishmen and Americans because in their youth they give themselves up too freely to the use of beer. In later life, he says, they have less resistive powers than the citizen of more temperate nations. He also thinks that the use of beer should be discouraged, since many Germans, in the pursuit of commerce, have to live in torrid climates, where, he thinks, the use of beer greatly endangers their health. The only safe policy, he declares, is not to use beer, or, at least, to use it much more moderately than is now the custom among the students of the German corps.

This is contrary to what most men who have studied the subject believe, and is equally contrary to the tendency of the day. The really temperate are advocating the abandonment of strong intoxicants and the substitution of the milder or less dangerous malt beverages, arguing that the use of the latter satisfies the craving for refreshment without menace to health or to morals. The Kaiser is right in saying that the heavy use of beer is injurious, but he will make a great mistake if he discourages the use of beer to such an extent that his people will drink whiskey instead.

Good men in this country have long thought a low license on beer would be a move towards less drinking, and they have sought to make a moral distinction between the use of beer and of strong alcoholic drink. This is good policy and good sense, even if it is admitted that the free use of beer is dangerous to health. It would be still better if we should encourage the production of light domestic wines in this country and use them instead of whiskey. We must take men as they are and we must measure our temperance by the times, but we should always move in the right direction. A

small step forward is better than a great fall, and less drinking is better than unenforceable prohibition.

A TRIUMPH FOR TEMPERANCE.

The Democratic primary election in Alabama on Monday resulted in a decisive victory for temperance; the candidate of the prohibitionists was overwhelmingly defeated. Emmet O'Neal, local optionist, beat H. S. D. Mallory, State-wide prohibitionist, by a majority of 12,000. At the last Democratic primary election in Alabama Comer defeated his opponent by 21,411 majority. That was three years ago. In the meantime, through the active work of Comer, the Alabama Legislature enacted the most drastic prohibition laws ever passed in any State. At least ten prohibition bills were passed, and it was claimed that Alabama had been plucked as a brand from the burning.

It was found, however, that the laws could not be enforced, or at least that they were not enforced, speaking in a general way, and now, after about a year of the tightest "prohibition" that could be invented, the candidate of the State-wide prohibitionists has been defeated by 12,000 majority. This does not mean, of course, that there will be free liquor in Alabama, but that there will be wise and sensible regulation of the traffic and that the several communities in the State will determine for themselves and upon their own responsibility the question whether or not intoxicating liquors shall be sold in them, and under what conditions. That, it seems to us, is a sane settlement of the question.

Manifestly, a law which might be good and practical in Selma might at the same time be altogether bad for Mobile and impossible of enforcement there. The crazy idea of universal prohibition is passing, and men are beginning to take a human view of the question of temperance, and this is why we regard the result of the election in Alabama as the most substantial victory that has yet been achieved for temperance.

THE COURT AND THE CONSTITUTION.

The income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution has been defeated in the New York Legislature, and it looks now as if the effort to load the Constitution with this additional burden will fall. Several days ago the New York Times remarked that "The more thoroughly we absorb it would be for us to give the assent of the State of New York to an amendment that may be declared void as soon as it reaches the Supreme Court."

"What are we coming to in the realm of constitutional construction?" asks the New York Tribune, with withering contempt of the Times's essay into the field of interpretation. "When did the Supreme Court acquire power to declare any portion of the Federal Constitution void?" The point made by the Tribune appears to be well taken; but just the same there are parts of the Constitution which the Supreme Court should be called on to declare void—the Fifteenth Amendment, for example, which was never adopted in the manner and form provided in the Constitution. That is why we hoped the question as recently proposed in Maryland would come before the Court for determination; but through the fears of the brokers and the lack of sand in the gubernatorial crew this sincere effort to get rid finally of an issue that has disturbed the country for nearly half a century was defeated. We do not see exactly how the income tax question, once the States have passed upon it as the Constitution directs, could be declared void by the Supreme Court; but certainly the Court would have power to review the War Amendments, which were accomplished by force and fraud.

WHERE MR. TAFT SHOULD "STUGGLE."

Mr. Taft had a fine time with his old neighbors in Cincinnati on Tuesday. He "struggled up" to them, in his own expressive phrase, and told them how comfortable it was to find those "who have respect for you whatever happens" and who believe that, however great the obstacles are, and however severe the criticism may be in other parts of the country, you are doing the best you can. That was all very true and very nice; but Mr. Taft does not take criticism in the true philosophic spirit. He has been much disturbed by the mean things that have been said about him, and if he would only take our advice, which he won't, he would be saved from many a bad quarter of an hour.

Under Section 3, Article 2, of the Constitution it is the President's duty from time to time to "give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." That is all. It is nowhere required that he shall do more than advise Congress what it ought to do. There his responsibility ends. Mr. Taft feels that there are certain legislative measures that should be adopted for the good of the country, and in the fulfillment of the pledges made by the political party whose candidate he was at the last election, and he has distressed himself unnecessarily, it seems to us, because of the opposition that has been made to the purposes he has in view. He made a serious mistake, as we think, in giving his approval to the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, a bill which was in no sense what he wanted and which did not carry out the pledges of his party. He made a worse mistake in defending this measure, and now he is disturbed by the opposition of the members of his own party in Congress to the railroad bill which has received his approval. We do not think that he should lose any sleep over this matter or any other of like nature. Having made his responsibility by the times, but we should always move in the right direction. A

the best information he has on the

subject, his responsibility ends until the Congress shall have acted. If the Congress do not follow his counsel he has a potent remedy in his hands—the right of veto—and this right he should exercise without fear or favor.

Mr. Taft has not been fairly treated by many of the members and newspapers of his own party, and he has displayed at times too much concern about their opposition to him and his views. If we were in his place, we should now go about our business, and let them do the walking. We would not turn a hand to help them. The President's responsibility ends where the responsibility of the Congress begins, to be taken up again only after the Congress has failed, in the President's opinion, to meet its obligations. What the President ought to do now is to "snuggle up" to Section 3, Article 2, of the Constitution, and quit worrying about things he can't help.

OFF IN A GOOD CAUSE.

Thirty-three motor cars leave Richmond this morning in The Times-Dispatch Virginia Endurance Run, and, unless unforeseen accidents occur, all of them will reach Washington to-night. To-morrow morning, after a reception by the President, they will begin the return trip, stopping for the night at Harrisonburg, and reaching Richmond Saturday night.

The cars go loaded with enthusiastic motorists, and they go prepared to preach the gospel of good roads. They are bound, not to junket for the satisfaction of a few speed maniacs, but to arouse interest in good roads throughout the State and to awaken the people to the possibilities of high-way development. Wherever they pass they will be witnesses to what rapid transportation over country roads will mean to the people of Virginia, and wherever they stop they may be relied upon to plead for better roads for all men.

Two years ago such a run through the heart of Virginia would have aroused the opposition of thousands of farmers. They would have protested that their roads were being torn up and their work destroyed by a few men who tried to see how they could burn the wind in their mad flight between cities. All this is changed to-day, and the motorists are assured the sympathy of the people along their route. This is due not only to the hospitality of our people, but to the realization on the part of all that the motorist is the best friend of good roads, and the man who can be counted on to do his part in pulling Virginia from the mud. The Times-Dispatch has planned this Run and that which is shortly to be held over Carolina roads as a part of a general campaign for better roads in Virginia, and it has planned the campaign for better roads because it believes they will make a better, more prosperous and richer Commonwealth.

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

"In this State," says the Charlotte Evening Chronicle, "the Confederate soldier must look elsewhere than to the ballot for his reward." This because Major Charles M. Stedman, one of the bravest of the brave, has been spoken of for Congress in the Fifth North Carolina District. He is not only a gallant old Confederate soldier, but he is a very able man and would represent his State with honor and distinction at Washington. But, alas! alas! as the Chronicle says, "The Confederate soldier must look elsewhere than to the ballot box for his reward." His day is done, his race is run. Other cheaper men want the offices and honors and emoluments and the Confederate soldier is in the minority. There is no reward for him here; he must look to the time when he shall cross over the river to be forever with his comrades of the advance guard who have made their bivouacs on the celestial hills. We suppose that it is natural that the later generations should try to elbow out the Confederate soldier; but it is brutal.

Thank God! he is not forgotten in Virginia. We have always believed that a people without memories is a people without character, and a country without monuments is a country without civilization. We do not believe that our Charlotte contemporary has spoken truly of its own State and people in this matter. Else what becomes of the proud boast of our friends and neighbors: "First at Bethel, farthest at Gettysburg and last at Appomattox?"

WHERE THE PROFIT GOES.

If the agitation about the cost of living has done nothing more, it has at least brought to light some facts with which the public has heretofore been unfamiliar. It was impossible that the discussion of the subject by the ablest men of the country should not adduce facts and figures showing where the profit from high prices has gone. These could not settle the question and could hardly bring cheaper bread to the poor man, but they have at least put the burden where it belongs and have relieved the guiltless of blame for the present high cost of living.

In an address before the National Convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union in St. Louis, Mr. E. F. Youkum, chairman of the Price System, quoted some of these figures, which should be circulated from one end of the country to the other, inasmuch as they show in dollars and cents who gets the money the consumer pays for his daily bread. Mr. Youkum instanced two or three cases to show that the profit went not to the farmer growing the produce, or to the railroad hauling the produce, but to the middle man who sold it. Here are a few of the most striking:

"The Florida farmer receives \$2.75 for a bushel of green beans, the railroad gets 50 cents for the 800-mile haul to New York, and the consumer pays 34.19 for this same bushel of

beans. There is 35 per cent. for the grower, 8 per cent. for the carrier, and 57 per cent. for the dealer. This is not a fair division. Thirty cents a dozen was the average price of eggs in New York last year, while the farmers of Arkansas and Missouri received 15 cents. The freight was 2 cents a dozen. The men who receive the eggs at a freight station in New York and deliver them to the consumer take 13 cents a dozen profit. The rice farmer of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas gets 2-1/2 cents a pound for the grain and the consumer in New York pays 10 cents a pound for this rice. The freight is 1-1/2 cent a pound. If the rice farmer were paid 3-1/2 cents (1 cent more than he is now getting, and the dealer took 1 cent profit, which is 25 per cent.) the New York consumer would get 10 cents for his rice, or \$1 instead of ten pounds as now."

These facts scarcely need comment. They disclose a situation which is manifestly wasteful to the country and unjust to the man who grows the produce and to the man who buys it. When 57 per cent. of the gross final cost of fresh vegetables goes to the dealers and when almost as much goes to the man who sells the farmers' eggs, something is radically wrong with our system of exchange.

All exchange is aimed at one object—to give to the producer things he does not have in return for articles which he has and cannot use. The farmer has produce; he wants money. The consumer has the money; he wants the produce. The two get together, the quicker the better, and the easier the cheaper. This can only be the case when as few men as possible, besides the producer and the consumer, appear in the transaction, since they alone are necessary to the exchange. The profit of the middleman is a loss to the producer and an additional cost to the consumer.

As things stand to-day, there are from two to four middlemen in the sale of almost every product. There is the commission merchant, the retailer and sometimes the jobber. The railroad, of course, cannot be eliminated from the transaction where the produce is hauled any considerable distance, and it is hardly probable that the commission merchant can be altogether eliminated in many cases, but it is perfectly manifest that the exchange must be simplified in some fashion and the consumer and producer brought more closely together if prices are to be lowered. How this can be done is the question. If Senator Lodge's committee can make any suggestions on this point, it would really be doing a public service, since every reduction in the machinery of exchange means money for the farmer and cheaper goods to the consumer.

THE MURDER OF THE RAILROAD BILL.

When the Senate and the House have finished tearing the railroad bill to pieces there will not be enough of it left to cover a folio in the printed Statutes at Large, and what is left will not be strong enough to regulate a narrow-gauged railroad hauling two tons of freight a year. This much is perfectly evident from the progress of the debates on this measure. Before it reached the floor of either House, it had been changed almost beyond recognition in committee, and since debate was formally opened, some of the most important sections of the bill have been entirely stricken out. The provision regulating traffic agreements has been omitted; the clause which permitted one railroad to own 50 per cent. of the stock of another railroad has been stricken out; the stipulations regarding "long haul and short haul" rates have been so modified that the present provisions on the subject are hardly worth the paper they are written on.

The bill was not a good one when it was introduced, and it is a worse one now. If it be defeated altogether and abandoned by its patrons, the country will scarcely be the loser. There will be few tears shed, either by the railroads or by those who had hoped that Congress might pass some efficient railroad legislation at this session. The bill has been murdered and nobody is particularly interested in arresting the murderers.

We have no especial desire to play corner, not being among those who favored the bill; but it is worth while, as a matter of record, to note why the bill has been slaughtered. It was killed by its friends, since the Republican committee, which amended it, and the Republican majority, which was utterly divided on the subject, did more to defeat the measure than the Democrats, who opposed it on principle. This they did, not in any desire to rebuke the President for proposing the bill, but from a deep-seated opposition to doing anything that might affect the coming elections. The Republicans know they are going to have a hard row to hoe in the fall, and they are careful not to plant any seed that might grow brambles before next November. With the same spirit that prompted them to do nothing during the long session of 1907-1908, they have done nothing this year, and they have determined not to break the rule, even for the Administration's pet measures, as the Republicans have denominated the railroad bill.

There is still another reason why neither House would approve the railroad bill. All saw that the machinery which the bill assembled would not operate successfully. They knew that if the last railroad bill was almost worthless, simple as it was, the more complex bill proposed by the President could not control the railroads. The truth of the matter is that railroad legislation has gone as far as it can go, and that most of it has been worse than useless. Working on the principle that it was possible to go just as far as to grease the wheels of railroad regulation that they would automatically catch every offender, the Republicans have added cog to cog until they find their machine tumbling

of its own weight and utterly worthless for its original purpose.

It begins to look now as if the Federal Government will have to begin all over again, and attack the railroad question from an entirely different point of view. This is not impossible, since the great body of common law, properly construed, is sufficient for the control of all combinations, almost regardless of statutes on the subject. Congress need only abandon the cumbersome hearings and the tedious proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and rely upon the sanity of the courts, to reach a much happier solution of the problem. In some cases, the grain will be one for government. The less law the better, and the fewer the instruments of government for the control of industry, the more prosperous industry and the more prosperous the people.

Says Henry Watterson: "The press of the city of New York would rank higher if it were less pig-headed in its own conceit." Pig-headedness, however, if our observation has not been at fault, is not confined to the press of New York by any means.

The most gratifying thing about the election in Alabama is that it puts Cromer out of business. It is hoped forever. We do not know anything about O'Neal, but we could not see how possibly he could do as well as Cromer, who has done more to discredit Alabama in the eyes of the outside world than Reuben Kolb could have accomplished in a hundred years.

This appears to be a bad year for political fakers. The American people go crazy now and then, but they do not stay crazy long at a time.

The Houston Post is pressing the fight for its candidate for Governor, Cone Johnson. "For Johnson" was one of its most conspicuous scare-heads on Sunday. Of course, it is "for Johnson," and has been working for him all along. Then on Sunday it printed yet other campaign news under such headlines as "Johnson's Plan," "Johnson at West," and its leading editorial was devoted to a discussion of "Rankin for Cone Johnson." Everybody seems to be for Cone Johnson. How would Cone do for President?

A man in Baltimore got a wife by a post-card flirtation; which is but another count in the indictment against the national mail nuisance.

A minister named Enders has resigned his charge, and will end his clerical labors. And yet, say you, there is nothing in a name? It is perfectly safe for Dr. A. M. Worthington, of the Harvard Medical School, to say that kissing is safe in Cambridge. Who ever heard of a man who tried to kiss or wanted to kiss a Cambridge damsel?

Now that Oscar is out of the running, how will our friend Flack, of the New York Evening Post, find material for those delightful musical comparisons which graced the pages of his musty old journal?

The times are really out of joint when a man is arrested in Baltimore for stealing from the poor fund box of a church, and another is picked up in Washington charged with robbing the mail of the District Anti-Saloon League.

It will probably be found that the felonies charged against Mr. Hearst by Mayor Gaynor were committed by some one or more of Mr. Hearst's agents, in which case Mr. Hearst ought to assist in locking them up.

"Nora Johnson," a young maiden, worth \$17,000, and seventeen years old, has been discovered by the postal authorities who investigated her matrimonial advertisements to be J. A. Campbell, a sixty-years-old farmer of Jefferson City, Missouri. When asked for his reasons in duping men who wanted to marry Nora, Campbell said he inserted the advertisements "just for fun," which was silly enough to have become the mythical seventeen-year-old girl.

Just when the Richmond hod carriers went on strike, the masons in Milan, Italy, 60,000 strong, walked out, which was sympathetic some, as they say in Charlotte.

"Lobsters and Politics" is the text of an editorial article in the New Haven Register. The two go together in some parts of the country.

Robert Haig Harleston was a splendid fellow. Thousands of people knew him and will regret to know that he has passed away. He lived in Charleston, S. C., but he had friends all over this country. Generous to a fault, all ways good humored, and bright as a diamond, he won friends because he was so friendly, and because he never did any man harm.

The sun seems to be rising in Nebraska. The Democratic Board of County Commissioners at Nebraska City declined to permit William Jennings Bryan to speak at the courthouse there in favor of the initiative and referendum amendment on the ground that this is a roundabout way to aid county option. The miserable creatures! Just as if Mr. Bryan would take a roundabout way of doing anything. But Mr. Bryan will make his purpose to speak next week in some place or other, or out-of-doors, so that the people of Nebraska "may understand what special interest it is that is endeavoring to suppress free speech and free discussion of public questions." There is nothing "roundabout" about that; but we are sorry that Mr. Bryan has suggested that the commissioners were influenced in their action by some other motive than the public good.

But what is not generally known, save in certain circles in Paris and at the court of St. Petersburg, is that another divorce of the ex-Mine Pistolokors is impending. For the Countess Wladimirovna, who has been married to her present husband since 1884, has apparently forgotten all that her present husband sacrificed for her sake, and no longer makes any account of her infatuation for a young Parisian clubman, whose name I could mention, and who, like so many of his kind, has been lately found guilty of the conquest of the elderly countess.

DUEL MAY OCCUR.

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Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Times-Dispatch Premium Contest.
 Please tell me the amount necessary to procure the spoons and the amount for the knives and forks. The spoons can be secured upon return of thirty coupons and \$2.50. There are no spoons in stock at present and but few sets of knives and forks.

Roosevelt's Election to the Academy.
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Eligible to Office of President.
 1. Can a man be eligible for the office of President of the United States?
 2. Is there such a word as flustrate? The word is very commonly used.
 1. Yes.
 2. The term is colloquial, but appears in the Standard Dictionary. Steele uses it in the Spectator, No. 493.

RUSSIA WILL RAISE \$600,000,000 FOR NAVY

BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENAY.

EMPEROR NICHOLAS'S government has decided to raise \$600,000,000 in connection with the huge sum of \$6,000,000,000 which is needed for the reorganization of the army and the rearmament of the navy. The Minister of Finance, Kokovtsov, one of the ablest financiers in Europe, and who enjoys in an altogether exceptional degree the confidence of the Emperor, declares that he will be able to provide for this great expenditure without increasing the tax on alcohol and by the raising of the price of all that portion thereof that is produced and sold by the State, under the latter's rights of monopoly. As drunkenness is the besetting vice of Russians of every class, and is particularly rampant among the masses, this move on the part of the government can only be commended, since it is calculated to discourage the sale of alcohol at the same time to fill the treasury.

Then, too, the Minister of Finance proposes to inaugurate for the first time in the dominions of the czar an income tax on all incomes, no matter from what source, above a certain figure. Indeed, the people with small incomes will escape altogether, and the impost will only fall upon the relatively rich, who are well able to pay it.

The income tax will, moreover, afford an additional means to the government of exercising supervision over those who are suspected either of ordinary crime or of revolutionary activity. There is already a system of death or succession taxes in Russia, which affects the fortunes of the nobles and the landed gentry. This tax is proposed to render much more heavy.

The project of the Minister of Finance is already receiving the hearty approval of the Cabinet, of the Council of the Empire and of the Czar, and inasmuch as the Douma, which is the legislative body of the empire, is already committed to the necessity of completing the reorganization and the rearming of the army, and the rearmament of the navy, no matter at what cost, the means devised by the Minister of Finance will place most of the expenditure in connection with the program upon the shoulders of the rich and of the drunkards, are certain to receive legislative approval. Moreover, every patriotic Russian feels a certain amount of pride in the idea that despite all foreign prognostications of the bankruptcy of the Russian government is able to embark on this big expenditure without recourse to loans at home or abroad.

The reconstruction of the navy provides for the immediate building of six new battleships of 16,000 tons, six armored and heavily armed cruisers, in addition to smaller cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

Emperor Sterely Virtuous.

While on the subject of Russia let me draw attention to the extraordinary errors contained in a book recently published by a certain Bresnitz von Sydakov, purporting to be the life of the late Emperor. The Emperor couple at St. Petersburg. Everyone who knows anything about the court of Russia is aware that Nicholas II. was a happy married man. He was a devoted and true husband, and even more devoted and true to his wife and children, than was his immediate predecessor on the throne; also that his married life has been wholly free from the kind of scandal which has been the cause of so much of the Emperor's misfortune.

Yet the author of this foolish, misleading book claims that the Emperor has from the very beginning of his reign been a confirmed bachelor, and that he was so because of jealousy, and mentions the name of the ex-Mine Pistolokors, now Countess Hohenfeldt, morganatic wife, but chief source of the Czarina's alleged misery. He adds that this infatuation lasted long before the Emperor's marriage, and was a source of much anger and irritation to his father, Alexander III., declaring that the Emperor was the result of a love affair with an army contractor of the name of Kegans.

Now, in the first place, the Countess is the daughter of Prince Countess Karnowitch, one of the most eminent jurists in the service of the Imperial government, and a first cousin of the late Emperor. The Countess, who is now over fifty and who has a married son and a married daughter, born of her first husband, Count Kegans, is a grandchild—was already living openly as Madame Pistolokors with Grand Duke Paul, who is the present Czar, and still a mere boy. Not very long after his accession to the throne the Emperor personally ordered her expulsion from the court of St. Petersburg, and the impudence to appear at a court ball decked out with the well known jewels of the late Emperor, is a conduct which the latter had bequeathed to her favorite son, the Grand Duke Paul, and which he had given to his son, the late Emperor, who was a very young man when he was crowned.

When last on the Czars' review, the Emperor ordered her to take up her residence abroad—it was after her husband, General Pistolokors, had been injured by the payment of a revolver wound on the part of Grand Duke Paul to consent to a divorce—she, Emperor Nicholas exacted and received a solemn promise from his Uncle Paul that no matter what happened, he would never disgrace himself and his family by marrying the woman. How Grand Duke Paul broke his word and forfeited his military and other honors is well known.

But what is not generally known, save in certain circles in Paris and at the court of St. Petersburg, is that another divorce of the ex-Mine Pistolokors is impending. For the Countess Wladimirovna, who has been married to her present husband since 1884, has apparently forgotten all that her present husband sacrificed for her sake, and no longer makes any account of her infatuation for a young Parisian clubman, whose name I could mention, and who, like so many of his kind, has been lately found guilty of the conquest of the elderly countess.

Science. None but a Frenchman is eligible to the National Academy proper, that is to say, the Academy of the forty immortals. This editorial, of course, was based on the news story.

President Madison, Etc.
 1. What college did President Madison attend?
 2. Where in Virginia is the old home of President Madison?
 3. Is it still standing?
 4. What is the distance from Williamsburg to Richmond by rail?
 DAILY READER.

1. Princeton.
 2. 2-3. President Monroe lived in Fredricksburg and in Charlottesville. So far as we recall neither house is preserved.
 4. About forty-eight miles.

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RUSSIA WILL RAISE \$600,000,000 FOR NAVY

less—the grandmother—that what should have been secret has now become common knowledge. As she said, reached the ears of the grand duke. As the latter's marriage has never been recognized by the Czar and as his countless remains barred from Russia, as moreover the Imperial family of Russia is exceedingly anxious to break off the association of Grand Duke Paul with the lady, the dissolution of the union is not likely to present any difficulties. One can only hope meanwhile that there will be no personal quarrel between the young man and Grand Duke Paul, which, if one or the other was to get hurt, would prove extremely embarrassing to the French government.

The last time that a thing of the kind occurred on French soil took place during the reign of Napoleon III., when Grand Duchess Marie Nikolaievna was spending the winter at Nice with her second husband, Count Gregor Stroganoff. The latter, a noted man of the Russian army, a perfect Hercules, entering one day a dressing room of the grand duchess, found her French coiffeur bending over her with an appearance of more interest than was warranted by the trade. Without hesitating a moment, the count, beside himself with jealousy and indignation, seized the coiffeur by the waist, and raising him up, hurled him crashing through the window panes into the flower beds, a story below.

The coiffeur survived on the following day to his injury, and it was only through the personal intervention of Emperor Napoleon, to whom the grand duchess was affianced, that Stroganoff escaped criminal proceedings. As it was, both he and the grand duchess were obliged to leave their country, and the grand duchess, after making the most generous monetary provision for the widow and orphan children of Grand Duke Paul, who was extremely awkward, as from a legal point of view there was a very serious question as to whether or not the grand duchess, who was a mere noble.

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Voice of the People

Communications must not contain more than 200 words. When this limit is exceeded letters will be condensed. Anonymous communications will be accepted. A stamped envelope, with the writer's name and address, must accompany every communication.

General Lee and Statuary Hall.
 To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—The placing a statue of General Lee in Statuary Hall, now commonly called the Hall of Fame, has never been pleasing to me. For good reasons, I read of your report on the Congressional Record. A typical Kansan was one of the first to object to a statue of John Brown as her offering, and that in his section, Brown was regarded as the "protomartyr of the rebellion."

The latest notable offering has been an effigy of Francis Pickens, now all used to call "Pickens" in reconstruction days. I shall say nothing in derogation of him; all be mortals, and doubtless there was a better man than Osawatimite.